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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

TRAN, CON P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2644

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/228,710	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CHOULDIAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Con P. Tran	<b>Art Unit</b> 2644	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 1999.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
       Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
       If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
       a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
           1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
           2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
           3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
       \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
       a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____    | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 18 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465

Regarding **claim 18**, Pickett teaches a method (see Fig. 1, 3, 3A, 8B, and respective portions of the specification) for a telecommunications interface for providing drive voltages for a plurality of telephones coupled thereto, the telecommunications interface also coupled to a computer system, the computer system providing a first drive voltage and a second drive voltage to the telecommunications interface (see col. 32, lines 41-65), the method including:

receiving an enabling signal for the telecommunications interface from the computer system (see col. 17, lines 35-48);

providing a ringing drive voltage with the telecommunications interface in response to the first drive voltage and to the enabling signal (see col. 17, lines 35-48);

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providing a first operational drive voltage for a telephone from the plurality of telephones when a directly dialed call from the telephone trunk is for the telephone (see col. 6, line 62 – col. 7, line 11, and col. 32, lines 41-65);

providing a second operational drive voltage for the telephone when an internally dialed call from another telephone of the plurality of telephones is for the telephone (see col. 6, lines 51-61, and col. 32, lines 41-65); and

providing a ring signal for the telephone in response to the ringing drive voltage, and to the second operational drive voltage when the internally dialed call is for the telephone (see col. 12, lines 52-67).

It should be noted that Pickett does not explicitly specify a drive voltage for internally dialed call.

Nevertheless, as would have been well known in the art at the time the invention was made, the internally dialed call has shorter loop than the directly dialed call.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use a lower voltage for internally dialed call (e.g., -24 volts).

Regarding **claim 19**, Pickett further teaches a method (see Fig. 3, and respective portions of the specification) as claimed in claim 18, wherein providing the ring signal for the telephone is also in response to the first operational drive voltage when the directly dialed call is for the telephone (see col. 13, lines 1-20).

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3. **Claims 1, 8-9, 13-14, 17, 20-21, and 25-27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Hall et al. U.S. Patent 4,406,004.

Regarding **claim 1**, Pickett teaches a method (see Fig. 2, 8A-8D, and respective portions of the specification) for providing power within a telephone server coupled to a computer system via an interface bus, to a maximum number of telephones, and to a telephone trunk, the computer system providing a primary voltage and a secondary voltage (see col. 2, lines 33-45), the method including:

receiving the primary voltage and the secondary voltage from the computer system (see col. 32, lines 60-64);

providing ringer power in response to the primary voltage (see col. 32, lines 60-64);

providing direct inward dialing power in response to the primary voltage, the direct inward dialing power configured to provide a first operational power for telephones from the maximum number of telephones receiving telephone calls directly from the telephone trunk (see col. 34, lines 14-22);

providing second operational power in response to the primary voltage for telephones from the maximum number of telephones receiving telephone calls from other telephones from the maximum number of telephones (see col. 32, lines 60-64, and col. 16, lines 22-24); and

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providing a ringing signal in response to the ringer power and to the secondary voltage (see col. 32, lines 60-64, and col. 12, lines 52-67);

wherein the ringer power powers ringers of a number of telephones at a time (see col. 32, lines 60-64, and col. 16, lines 22-24);

However, Pickett reference does not explicitly disclose a method wherein the ringer power powers ringers of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time.

In the same field of endeavor, Hall et al. teaches a method wherein the ringer power powers ringers of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10) in order to schedule ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group (see col. 2, lines 35-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett reference a method as taught by Hall et al. since such combination would have scheduled ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group as suggested by Hall et al. in column 2, lines 35-37.

Regarding **claim 8**, Pickett further teaches the method of claim 1 (see Fig. 3A and respective portions of the specification) further comprising:

loading driver software for the telephone server (50) on the computer system (see col. 30, lines 13-23); and

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configuring the telephone server with the driver software, before providing the ringer power (see col. 30, lines 13-23).

Regarding **claim 9**, Pickett teaches a telephone server coupled to a computer system via a computer bus (see Fig. 3A and respective portions of the specification), configured to provide output power and signals to a plurality of telephones, and to a telephone trunk, the computer system providing a primary voltage and a secondary voltage (see col. 29, line 60 - col. 30, line 12), the telephone server comprising:

a transformer circuit configured to receive the primary voltage and to provide first operational power in response to the primary voltage signal, to provide second operational power in response to the primary voltage (see col. 32, lines 60-64), and to provide ringer power in response to the primary voltage, the first operational power for providing power to telephones receiving telephone calls from the telephone trunk (see col. 29, line 60 - col. 30, line 12), the second operational power for providing power to telephones receiving telephone calls from other telephones of the plurality of telephones (see col. 16, lines 12-24); and

ringer circuitry coupled to the transformer circuit configured to receive the ringer power, to receive the second voltage, and to provide a ringing signal in response thereto (see col. 32, lines 60-64, and col. 16, lines 22-24);

However, Pickett reference does not explicitly disclose the transformer circuit provides the ringer power for no more than approximately one half a maximum number of telephones coupleable to the telephone server at a time.

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In the same field of endeavor, Hall et al. teaches a telephone server (see Fig. 3 and respective portions of the specification), wherein the ringer power powers ringers of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10) in order to schedule ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group (see col. 2, lines 35-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett reference a telephone server as taught by Hall et al. since such combination would have scheduled ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group as suggested by Hall et al. in column 2, lines 35-37.

Regarding **claim 13**, Hall et al. further teaches the telephone server of claim 9 (see Fig. 11, 12, and respective portions of the specification),

wherein the ringer circuitry is also configured to receive a ring enable signal (see col. 24, lines 43-56); and

wherein the ringing signal has a duty cycle of less than approximately 33 percent (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

Regarding **claim 14**, Hall et al. further teaches the telephone server of claim 13 (see Fig. 3, and respective portions of the specification), wherein the transformer circuit



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provides the ringer signal for no more than approximately one third the maximum number of telephones coupleable to the telephone server at a time (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

Regarding **claim 17**, Hall et al. further teaches the telephone server of claim 9 (see Fig. 3, and respective portions of the specification), further comprising:

wherein the transformer circuit (108) is also configured to receive an enabling signal from the computer system (see col. 22, lines 58-68); and

wherein the transformer circuit is also configured to provide the first operational power in response to the enabling signal (see col. 22, line 68 - col. 23, line 10).

Regarding **claim 20**, Pickett teaches a method as claimed in claim 18. However, Pickett reference does not explicitly disclose a method wherein providing a first operational drive voltage for the telephone is also in response to the enabling signal.

In the same field of endeavor, Hall et al. teaches a method (see Fig. 11,12, and respective portions of the specification) wherein providing a first operational drive voltage for the telephone is also in response to the enabling signal (see col. 22, lines 43-56) in order to schedule ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group (see col. 2, lines 35-37).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett reference a method wherein providing a first operational drive voltage for the telephone is also in response to the enabling signal, as taught by Hall et al., since such combination would have scheduled ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group as suggested by Hall et al. in column 2, lines 35-37.

Regarding **claim 21**, Pickett teaches the method as claimed in claim 20 wherein providing a second operational drive to voltage for the telephone is also in response to the enabling signal (see col. 24, lines 43-56).

Regarding **claim 25**, Pickett teaches a method as claimed in claim 18;

wherein the plurality of telephones is a maximum number of telephones that can be coupled to the telecommunications interface (see col. 16, lines 12-24, and col. 30, lines 60-64).

However, Pickett reference does not explicitly disclose a method wherein the ringing drive voltage powers ringers of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time.

In the same field of endeavor, Hall et al. teaches a method (see Fig. 11, 12, and respective portions of the specification) wherein the ringing drive voltage powers ringers of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time

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(see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10) in order to schedule ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group (see col. 2, lines 35-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett reference a method as taught by Hall et al. since such combination would have scheduled ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group as suggested by Hall et al. in column 2, lines 35-37.

Regarding **claim 26**, Hall et al. further teaches the method of claim 25 (see Fig. 10, and respective portions of the specification), wherein the ringing drive voltage powers ringers of no more than approximately one third of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

Regarding **claim 27**, Hall et al. further teaches the method of claim 26 (see Fig. 10, and respective portions of the specification), wherein the ring signal has a duty cycle of less than approximately 33 percent (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10)

4. **Claim 28** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Amoni et al. U.S. Patent 5,884,086.

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Regarding **claim 28**, Pickett teaches a method as claimed in claim 18. However, Pickett does not explicitly disclose a method wherein the first operational drive voltage has a magnitude approximately twice a magnitude of the second operational drive voltage.

In the same field of endeavor, Amoni et al. teaches (see Fig. 2 and respective portions of the specification) a first operational drive voltage has a magnitude approximately twice a magnitude of the second operational drive voltage (see col. 4, lines 51-65) in order to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices (see col. 4, lines 9-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett a first operational voltage as taught by Amoni et al. since such combination would have provided to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices as suggested by Amoni in column 4, lines 9-10.

5. **Claims 2-6, and 10-12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Hall et al. U.S. Patent 4,406,004, and further in view of Alderman U.S. Patent 4,578,542.

Regarding **claim 2**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. teaches the method of claim 1. Pickett in view of Hall et al. further teaches the indicator light signal for powering indicator lights of no more than approximately a half of the maximum number of

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telephones at a time (see: Pickett col. 16, lines 20-30 and col. 42, lines 35-46; Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

However, Pickett and Hall in combination does not explicitly disclose providing an indicator light signal in response to the primary voltage.

In the same field of endeavor, Alderman teaches (see Fig. 1 and respective portions of the specification) an indicator light signal in response to the primary voltage (see col. 5, lines 11-28) in order to provide adequate light output (see col. 5, lines 27-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the combination of Pickett and Hall an indicator light as taught by Alderman since such combination would have provided adequate light output as suggested by Alderman in column 5, lines 27-28.

Regarding **claim 3**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising:

wherein the indicator light signal applied to an indicator light has a duty cycle of approximately 50 percent (see: Pickett col. 16, lines 20-30 and col. 42, lines 35-46; Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10; Alderman col. 5, lines 11-28).

Regarding **claim 4**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising:

providing indicator light power in response to the primary voltage, the

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indicator light power for powering indicator lights of no more than approximately a quarter of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see: Pickett col. 16, lines 20-30 and col. 42, lines 35-46; Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10; Alderman col. 5, lines 11-28).

Regarding **claim 5**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the ringing signal is also in response to a ring enable signal and has a duty cycle of approximately 33 percent (see: Pickett col. 16, lines 20-30 and col. 42, lines 35-46; Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10; Alderman col. 5, lines 11-28).

Regarding **claim 6**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the method of claim 5 wherein the ringer power powers ringers of no more than approximately one third of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see: Pickett col. 16, lines 20-30 and col. 42, lines 35-46; Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

Regarding **claim 10**, this claim merely reflects the apparatus to the method claim of claim 2 and is therefore rejected for the same reasons.

Regarding **claim 11**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the telephone server of claim 10 further comprising indicator light

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circuitry coupled to the transformer circuit configured to provide an indicator light signal in response to the indicator light power (see Alderman col. 5, lines 11-28), the indicator light signal having a duty cycle of less than approximately 25 percent (see Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

Regarding **claim 12**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. and further in view of Alderman further teaches the telephone server of claim 9 further comprising:

wherein the transformer circuit is also configured to provide an indicator light power in response to the primary voltage (see Alderman Fig. 1; col. 5, lines 11-28); and

wherein the transformer circuit provides the indicator light power for no more than approximately one half the maximum number of telephones coupleable to the telephone server at a time (see Hall Fig. 10; col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

6. **Claims 7 and 15-16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Hall et al. U.S. Patent 4,406,004, and further in view of Amoni et al. U.S. Patent 5,884,086

Regarding **claim 7**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. teaches the method of claim 1.

However, Pickett in view of Hall does not explicitly disclose the first operational voltage is approximately twice the second operational voltage.

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In the same field of endeavor, Amoni et al. teaches (see Fig. 2 and respective portions of the specification) a first operational voltage is approximately twice the second operational voltage (see col. 4, lines 51-65) in order to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices (see col. 4, lines 9-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett in view of Hall a first operational voltage as taught by Amoni et al. since such combination would have provided to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices as suggested by Amoni in column 4, lines 9-10.

Regarding **claim 15**, Pickett in view of Hall et al. teaches telephone server of claim 9.

However, Pickett in view of Hall does not explicitly disclose the first operational voltage is greater than the second operational voltage.

In the same field of endeavor, Amoni et al. teaches (see Fig. 2 and respective portions of the specification) a first operational voltage is greater than the second operational voltage (see col. 4, lines 51-65) in order to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices (see col. 4, lines 9-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett in view of Hall a first operational voltage that greater than the second as taught by Amoni et al. since such



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combination would have provided to operate seamless with non-auxiliary powered devices as suggested by Amoni in column 4, lines 9-10.

Regarding **claim 16**, Amoni et al. further teaches telephone server of claim 15 wherein the first operational voltage is approximately twice the second operational voltage (see col. 4, lines 51-65).

7. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Alderman U.S. Patent 4,578,542.

Regarding **claim 22**, Pickett in teaches the method as claimed in claim 18.

However, Pickett does not explicitly disclose method further comprising: providing an indicator light drive voltage in response to the primary voltage and to the enabling signal.

In the same field of endeavor, Alderman teaches (see Fig. 1 and respective portions of the specification) a method comprising providing an indicator light drive voltage in response to the primary voltage and to the enabling signal (see col. 5, lines 11-28) in order to provide adequate light output (see col. 5, lines 27-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett reference an indicator light as taught by Alderman since such combination would have provided adequate light output as suggested by Alderman in column 5, lines 27-28.

8. **Claims 23 and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pickett U.S. Patent 6,154,465 in view of Alderman U.S. Patent 4,578,542 and further in view of Hall et al. U.S. Patent 4,406,004.

Regarding **claim 23**, Pickett and Alderman further teach the method as claimed in claim 22:

wherein the plurality of telephones is a maximum number of telephones that can be coupled to the telecommunications interface (see Pickett, col. 16, lines 12-24 and col. 30, lines 60-64); and

wherein the indicator light drive voltage powers indicator lights of a number of telephones at a time (see Alderman, col. 5, lines 11-28).

However, Pickett and Alderman in combination does not explicitly disclose method wherein the indicator light drive voltage powers indicator lights of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time.

In the same field of endeavor, Hall et al. teaches a method (see Fig. 3 and respective portions of the specification), wherein the indicator light drive voltage powers indicator lights of no more than approximately one half of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10) in order to schedule ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group (see col. 2, lines 35-37).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Pickett in view of Alderman a method as taught by Hall et al. since such combination would have scheduled ringing telephones on party lines into frequency and voltage compatible group and to generate the proper ring signal for each group as suggested by Hall et al. in column 2, lines 35-37.

Regarding **claim 24**, Alderman and Hall further teach the method as claimed in claim 23: wherein the indicator light drive voltage powers indicator lights (see Alderman, col. 5, lines 11-28) of no more than approximately one quarter of the maximum number of telephones at a time (see Hall col. 20, line 51 - col. 21, line 10).

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inventor	Publication	Number	Disclosure
Dorfman et al.	US Patent	6,118,862	A computer telephony server for simultaneously implementing a plurality of messaging applications.
Clayton et al.	US Patent	5,875,234	A computer integrated PBX system.
Lynch et al.	US Patent	5,649,005	A key telephone system (KTS) or a

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			telephone private exchange (PBX) card is integrated into a personal computer to provide telephone system features.
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Con P. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-2341. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F (8:30 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Forester W. Isen can be reached on (703) 305-4386. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Customer Service Office at telephone number (703) 306-0377.

cpt CPT  
May 20, 2002

  
FORESTER W. ISEN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

**Attachment for PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier)**  
**6/18/01**

**The below text replaces the pre-printed text under the heading, "Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes," on the back of the PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier) form.**

**INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES**

**1. Correction of Informalities -- 37 CFR 1.85**

New corrected drawings must be filed with the changes **incorporated** therein. Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any) if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin. If corrected drawings are required in a Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37), the new drawings **MUST** be filed within the **THREE MONTH** shortened statutory period set for reply in the Notice of Allowability. Extensions of time may **NOT** be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b) for filing the corrected drawings after the mailing of a Notice of Allowability. The drawings should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

**2. Corrections other than Informalities Noted by Draftsperson on form PTO-948.**

All changes to the drawings, other than informalities noted by the Draftsperson, **MUST** be made in the same manner as above except that, normally, a highlighted (preferably red ink) sketch of the changes to be incorporated into the new drawings **MUST** be approved by the examiner before the application will be allowed. No changes will be permitted to be made, other than correction of informalities, unless the examiner has approved the proposed changes.

**Timing of Corrections**

Applicant is required to submit the drawing corrections within the time period set in the attached Office communication. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application.